

WEEKLY FAIR PLAY.



THURSDAY, - - OCT. 17, 1872

Western Customs—How a Newspaper Man was Corralled by a Landlord's Daughter.

I have not dated this letter, because I don't know where I am. I am about nine miles from Julesburg, at a little settlement on the South Platte river. At daylight to-morrow I am to catch some of the finest salmon you ever saw. They will not bite at any other time of the day. I suppose they learned this disagreeable habit of early breakfasting from the "Ball Whackers" who navigate these plains. I am stopping at a little hotel about 30 by 10 feet. The scarest thing in this country is lumber, settlers having to pay ever so many dollars a foot for all they use, besides what they brought in valises. The landlord is from Pennsylvania, and seems to be doing a thriving business. By dint of hard talking and liberal promises, I got a room to myself. It is just large enough for the bed and candle box set on a chair upon which I am writing this letter. It is in one end of the building, and separated from the next room by a bedquilt, which you must crawl under to come in or go out. But it is my room, and after the jolting I have had upon the Indian pony, I expect to have a good night's sleep.

Was ever a poor pilgrim in such a fix? Just as I had written 'night's above, and sleep on the point of my pen, I heard a knocking on the floor outside the bed quilt. "Crawl under," said I.

Enter the landlord's daughter, a buxum young lady of about seventeen years of age, I should judge. She opened her rosy lips and spake as follows:

"Mister, don't take off your clothes to-night when you go to bed."

"Why?"

"Because I am going to sleep with you."

"Well, if you have no better reason than that—"

"Hush! Shet up! You told par that you would not sleep with a man."

"I had rather sleep with a wet dog."

"Well, I have given up my bed to a sick man. I have been hard a work all day, and have to work hard all day to-morrow, and can't afford to set up all night. That bed is wide enough for us both. I shall stay on the backside, and if you don't stay on your side, you'd better, that's all."

As she said this she raised from her dress pocket an infernal jack knife, such as farmers use in trimming fruit trees, and then let it fall back with a clug. I comprehended the situation in a moment, and unto this maiden I quoth as follows:

"Miss, young lady, your intentions may, or may not, be honorable. I am traveling entirely by myself. My natural protectors are miles and miles away beyond the boundless prairie, ignorant of the perils which may beset their idol. Thus far I have not been insulted by your sex. I am a man of a few words, but they are always emphatic. I will give you up a part of that bed, and that's all I will do. If you attempt, during the silent watches of the night, anything contrary to this firm determination, by St. Joseph, my patron saint, I will shoot you right through the midriff."

As I concluded I laid a Stouffer pistol upon the candle-box. A low chuckle outside the bed-quilt gave evidence that paternalists had heard and approved the arrangement.

My antagonist laughed, and saying, "Mister, I reckon we understand each other," bounded into the backside of the bed. There she is now, pretending to be asleep. I can't finish this letter, I can't do anything. Talk about the trials of the earlier saints—about being broiled over live coals—about being flayed alive—about being boiled in oil. What was all that to all this?—[Correspondence Louisville Express.]

A drover, who sells his cattle by live weight, always gives them as much water as they will drink, before driving them on to the scales. "That," he says, "is what I understand by 'watering stock.'"

Brigandage in Mexico.

The 28th of June, at about half-past eleven o'clock in the evening, a wealthy gentleman of the city of Mexico, Don Juan Cervantes, left the principal theater of the city, where they had been playing a new comedy, and turned his steps toward St. Joseph street, where he lives. The weather was superb, and as a consequence, there were more than the usual number of people in the streets at that late hour.

When Don Juan passed the Cafe de la Concordia, he noticed four men, tolerably well dressed, in conversation on the narrow sidewalk—the sidewalks are all narrow in Mexico. These individuals separated to let him go by; as he passed between them he raised his hat, as every well bred Spaniard or Frenchman would have done. He was about to continue on his way, when one of the four spoke to him:

"We have been waiting for you Don Juan."

"Indeed! and why?" inquired Senor Cervantes, turning toward his interlocutor.

He had hardly asked the question when the four men seized him, gagged and tied him, and thrust him into a carriage that stood near at hand. The driver immediately applied the lash to his mules, and drove at a rapid pace for a full hour, without halting. Arrived at the place of their destination, the four brigands, after receiving a reply to a signal, alighted with their captive, who, having removed the gag, called for help, but was silenced by a blow that knocked out two of his teeth.

The house they entered was an old tumble down hovel. Here Senor Cervantes was untied, and furnished with materials with which to write to his brothers, informing them that his captors demanding one hundred thousand dollars as the price of his life and liberty. Despite his protestations that such a sum would never be paid, he was compelled to obey. Fifty thousand dollars were to be placed in a certain spot near a cross in the neighborhood of Atzacapotzaleco, and the balance in another place. The letter having been written, the brigands ordered Don Juan to lie down on the ground. They then bandaged his eyes, filled his ears with wax, and, after covering him with some boards they spent the night in drinking and smoking. As for their conversation, he could not hear a word of it.

In this terrible situation Senor Cervantes passed seven nights and eight days. During this time he wretchedly gave him nothing to eat but two eggs, a piece of bread and a cup of coffee, although they had provisions in abundance.

At the expiration of seven days the brigands began to be uneasy, and to doubt the success of their enterprise. A sort of council of war was held, and it was decided to kill the captive on the following night, and bury him in one corner of the old hovel. They were as quick to act as to decide, and two of them sat immediately about digging his grave. But, the wax in his ears having partially melted, he overheard the whole of their conversation; and in his despair he availed himself of a moment when his guardians were asleep, and succeeded in loosening the cords that bound him. Then he attempted to open the door and escape, but he awakened one of the brigands in the attempt. The cry of alarm was given; he was seized and rebound, and two large knives placed over him in such a manner that he could not move without being wounded. In this position he was allowed to remain for two days.

During all this time Montiel, the Governor and chief of police of Mexico, used every means in his power, seconded by Don Jesus Cervantes, one of the brothers of Don Juan, to get some trace of the captive. Their efforts would probably have been fruitless, if one of the bandits, alarmed at the aspect of affairs, had not gone to Don Jesus and betrayed his companions.

Don Juan was immediately rescued, and, thanks to the information furnished the government by the traitorous brigand, the three instigators of the plot—two Spaniards, who kept a low doggerly in the city, and a Mexican—were arrested, tried and condemned to death.

It has been lately discovered that Phoenix Park, Dublin, covers an immense bed of coal.

Assignee's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell at the front door and east front of the Court House, in the City of Ste. Genevieve, State of Missouri, on

Wednesday, the 6th day of Nov., 1872, all the right title and interest of Joseph E. Sauer, bankrupt, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the county of Ste. Genevieve and State of Missouri, to-wit:

Lots numbered one and two of the east fractional half of fractional Section four in Township thirty-seven, North of Range 8 East, adjoining United States Surveys numbered 2982 and 2991. (The same being the East fractional half of fractional Section four, Township 37 North of Range 8 East, containing 113.02 acres.)

Also, all the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of Section 8, and all of the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter and west half of the north-west quarter of section 9, in Township 37 North of Range 8 East, excepting 19 acres and 15-100 of an acre, more or less, conveyed to Francis Joseph Kettinger by said Sauer and wife by their deed, dated March 27th, 1851, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, in Ste. Genevieve County, "Book 1," page 153, and excepting three acres, more or less, conveyed to Charles F. Carrows by said Sauer and wife, by deed dated August 8th, 1868, and recorded in "Book T," page 51, and excepting one acre and seventy-two hundredths of an acre, more or less, conveyed to John Schaefer by said Sauer and wife by deed, dated August 8th, 1868, and recorded in "Book U," pages 296 and 297—(containing 136.13 acres, more or less.) Which said lands constitute the home place of said Sauer, and upon which are valuable improvements, consisting of a two-story brick dwelling house, a Store, Warehouse, Stables and Out-buildings.

A Tract of land described as follows: Beginning at the south-east corner of Jos. Basler's tract of land, (in U. S. Survey No. 2039, Township 37 North of Range 7 East, confirmed to Pascal Detchmendy, and bought by said Basler of Joseph E. Sauer and wife, by deed dated April 27th, 1867,) set a line stone North 56 degrees East five 90-100 chains, thence North 65 degrees East sixteen chains, thence South 65 degrees East fourteen 50-100 chains, thence North 57 degrees East seventeen chains, thence South 57 degrees East four 40-100 chains, thence South 52 degrees West forty chains, thence North 38 degrees West twenty chains, thence South 52 degrees West forty-three 20-100 chains, thence South 38 degrees East twenty-six chains to the Establishment Creek, thence along said Creek with the meanders thereof to a point where the eastern line of said survey No. 2039 intersects, thence to the beginning corner; containing 417.50 acres, more or less. Situate in Township 37, North Range 7 East; on which said land there is a Frame Dwelling and Store Room, and a Barn and Smoke House.

A tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, in said survey 2039, Township 37, North Range 7 East, surveyed as follows: Begin at the north-east corner of said survey No. 2039, thence South 52 degrees West sixteen 87-100 chains, thence South 35 degrees East fourteen chains, thence South 54 degrees East twenty chains, thence South 87 degrees East eleven 83-100 chains, thence North 38 degrees West forty chains to the beginning corner.

West half of north-west quarter, section 17, township 37, north range 7 east, containing 80 acres.

North-east fractional quarter and north fractional half of south-east fractional quarter, and the south-east quarter of the south-east fractional quarter of section 8, township 37, north range 7 east, and East half of north-east quarter and south-east fractional quarter of section 17, township 37, north range 7 east. Containing 307 acres.

Lots 1 and 2 north-east quarter, section 4, township 36, north range 7 east. Containing 192.40 acres.

South fractional quarter of south-east fractional quarter, section 20, township 36, north range 7 east; the same being the south fractional half of the south-east fractional quarter, section 20, township 36, north range 7 east. Containing 67.63 acres.

The north-east quarter of south-west quarter and west half of south-east quarter, section 21, township 36, north range 7 east. Containing 120 acres.

The north-west quarter of south-west quarter of section 16, township 37, north range 8 east. Containing 39.70 acres.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. in cash, and one half of the balance on six and the other half on twelve months credit; the deferred payments to be secured by notes bearing eight per cent. interest, and deeds of trust on the property sold where the amount exceeds three hundred dollars, or where the amount is less than three hundred dollars, personal security for the deferred payments.

Parties desiring information of the above described lands will apply to the undersigned.

WILLIAM F. COX,

Assignee of J. E. Sauer, bankrupt.

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Table of Weights.

The following is a table of the lawful weights of this State. As it is official, it is valuable for future reference.

Pounds to the Bushel.

Apples, dried.....	24
Barley.....	48
Beans.....	60
Bran.....	20
Buckwheat.....	52
Blue grass seed.....	14
Broom corn seed.....	30
Castor Beans.....	46
Clover seed.....	60
Corn on the cob.....	50
Corn shelled.....	56
Corn meal.....	50
Coal.....	80
Flax seed.....	56
Hungarian grass seed.....	15
Hemp seed.....	44
Lime.....	80
Millet seed.....	45
Oats.....	52
Onions.....	57
Osage Orange Seed.....	22
Potatoes, sweet.....	50
Potatoes, Irish.....	60
Peanut, dried.....	33
Rye.....	56
Salt.....	50
Stone coal.....	80
Lard (8 gallons equal 1 bushel).....	64
Sorghum seed.....	30
Timothy.....	45
Wheat.....	60

Ste. Genevieve Mails.

FARMINGTON, IRON MOUNTAIN AND ST. LOUIS.

Arrives daily at 4 1-2 P. M. Departs daily at 6 A. M.

QUARRYTOWN, STE. MARY'S AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Departs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 A. M. Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.

PENNAUR AND DE SOTO.

Departs Thursday at 6 A. M. Arrives Wednesday at 6 P. M.

GRANTVILLE, arrives and departs Tuesday and Friday.

Upper River Mail, arrives Tuesday and Saturday morning. Departs Wednesday.

Lower River Mail arrives Wednesday and Saturday. Departs Monday and Friday night.

Executor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the estate of Henry Janis, deceased, late of Ste. Genevieve County, State of Missouri, have been granted to the undersigned Jules F. Janis, by the clerk of the county court of the county of Ste. Genevieve State of Missouri bearing date the 14th day of September 1872. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me for allowance, within one year after the date of said Letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the time of the publication of this notice they will be forever barred.

September 26, 1872.

JULES F. JANIS, Executor.

C. BISCH,

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